

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916

RICHARD OLNEY, CLEVELAND'S SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFERS POWERFUL DEFENSE OF WILSON

Former Cabinet Officer Issues Striking Document That Brings Confusion to G. O. P. Leaders, Who Have Used His Name In Criticisms of Administration.

Declares That Conduct of Candidate Hughes Has Brought Discredit to the United States Supreme Court—Petty Politics In Railway Strike Crisis Are Reviewed.

(Written for The New York World by Richard Olney, Secretary of State and Attorney General Under President Grover Cleveland)

The acceptance speech of President Wilson has been awaited with intense interest by political friends and opponents and by all classes of citizens. It was expected to be, as it is, a statement of the claims of himself and his party to be continued in the administration of the national government.

It also was expected to be, as it is, a masterly and appealing statement of those claims. In that respect the reality probably exceeds expectation. While, as a literary composition, it is of the highest order, it is even more remarkable as a record of the work of the administration during the last four years, and of the many different and very extraordinary problems it has been forced to deal with.

The President has so informed, inspired, and guided his party during his official term that the administration and himself are practically one and the same. Its work naturally divides itself into two parts—the dealing with domestic affairs and the other with foreign relations.

As regards the former, the President rightly calls attention to a mass of constructive legislation which undoubtedly is a surprise to the country, both by its amount and by the variety of the subjects dealt with. For the long list of accomplishments upon which the administration may justly pride itself, reference should be had to the speech itself.

But it may be well to note in passing that, besides the two great measures by which an archaic tariff has been reformed and provision made for reasonable tariffs in the future and by which a chaotic financial and currency system has been supplanted by one adapted to the requirements of the modern business world—two measures of themselves sufficient to make any administration worthy of the highest praise—besides these memorable measures, others have been provided for a reasonable income tax, for facilitating the transactions of business through the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission, for promoting the agricultural interests of the country through rural organization and a system of rural credits, for a labor bureau to consider the problems of labor generally and of unemployment in particular, for good roads, for national safeguards of child labor, for adequate preparation for the national defense and for an eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevention of a nation-wide railroad strike.

While the foregoing list of topics is not exhaustive, it represents an impressive body of actual achievement. It is not necessary to claim that all the measures referred to are beyond criticism either in general scope and purpose or in point of detail. But it may safely be affirmed that, as a rule, they are steps in the right direction and, in their economic and humanitarian aspects, are in line with the best and most advanced thought of the time.

What is most noticeable is the disposition of the opposition to forget itself as to what they hope to do away with if it gets the chance. Even the new eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevented strike offer no exception. What the opposition campaigners object to, including Republican senators and Candidate Hughes himself, is not an averted strike but the mode of its accomplishment—to wit, by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation. But it is not necessary to dwell on this. It is there is no closure in the Senate, and a filibuster against objectionable legislation is a recognized senatorial weapon.

Why did not the Republican senators resort to it and get all the time for deliberation they wanted? What was Candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the 74 Republican representatives who voted for it and urging the 28 Republican senators to filibuster to the last ditch?

But neither he nor the Republican leaders generally had the nerve to face the situation. With ample means in their hands to prevent legislation until after its due consideration, they deliberately elected that it should appear to be enacted under coercion in order that, after the great national deliverance had been effected, they might object to the mode of its accomplishment. A pettier and more ignominious game of politics never was conceived. In comparison, and in view of the sudden and extraordinary emergency sprung upon the country, President Wilson's

course was characterized by both courage and common sense. Finding the administration's record of domestic affairs uncommonly difficult of attack, the opposition concentrates its energies upon the conduct of foreign relations. That subject matter being largely in charge of the President himself, the ordinary opposition politician naturally resorts to personalities and finds such epithets as "weak," "vassalizing," "fatuous," "insincere," "inconstant," "inconsistent" and "American" only too facile to do justice to his real sentiments.

If more and better were rightly expected of a presidential candidate taken from the bench of the United States Supreme Court, whoever took that post must have been treated to a rude awakening.

No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the Judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office seeker—a transformation that made by the wares of Harlequin in the pantomime, and a transformation showing how thin is the judicial veneer, and forever discrediting the United States Supreme Court as a training camp for high official office.

It must be plain, however, that as regards the merits of the administration's foreign policy, strictures upon the personal qualities of the President count for very little, if at all. Details and minor and insignificant features being omitted, an examination of its controlling principles and objects shows, it is believed, that in the conduct of foreign relations the administration has kept its rudder true and has won and secured the respect and gratitude of the country.

These principles and objects have been:

First—To keep the country out of the great European war.

Second—To insist upon the existence and vitality of international law as determining its own statute as a neutral and denying its rights and obligations as such.

Third—To deal with the Mexican situation in a spirit of perfect fairness and friendliness to the Mexican people, now suffering from civil dissensions and revolution to an extent which leaves a state of anarchy.

If, viewed on broad lines, the great aims and purposes of the administration's conduct of our foreign relations are as just stated, it is pertinent to inquire how far they have been accomplished. The Supreme Court candidate and even the most bellicose of his followers will hardly deny that war has been averted and that the country is now at peace with all the world. The criticism is that our peace is a peace without honor, and that if national honor had been consulted the United States would today be fighting.

With what enemy and on what issue? Probably the enemy in mind is Germany, and the issue German frightfulness in the conduct of warfare, wholly indefensible from the viewpoint of American rights and American lives.

But what was a peaceful, completely unarmed, and neutral nation to do about the matter? It was in no position to put up ultimatums or to rattle the sabre, and to plunge the country into war with Germany would have been a piece of insanity sure to be followed by national humiliation and disaster. There was nothing for it but to proclaim our neutrality, to be honestly neutral, and to be always instant upon our rights as a neutral and upon methods of warfare consistent with the dictates of humanity.

The role of a neutral in any war is always most trying. Its interests are sure to be disregarded by all the belligerents. During the excitement and the light no belligerent is likely to stop to consider neutral claims or satisfy them, and the more obviously powerless the neutral through inherent weakness or military unpreparedness the more at accountability will be postponed until after the war.

President Wilson is not the only President who, while quite alive to wrongs done the country or its citizens, has felt that redress must wait until it could be enforced as well as demanded. The voice of Lincoln has lately been much in evidence and ex-President and others have not been averse to finding resemblances between him and themselves. Yet, pending the civil war, Lincoln did not go to war with England and the Confederate cruisers fitted out in England, nor, pending the civil war, was Louis Napoleon requested to withdraw his soldiers from Mexico.

In view of the extraordinary difficulties of the situation, the administration is to be envied with a prudence and patience which has kept our naturally warlike people out of the great European struggle, as well as with a diplomacy which has halted, in part at least, the use of one of the most barbarous modes of warfare that even this war has developed.

Perhaps it is not so much our relations with Europe as those with Mexico that the opposition desires to hold up to public condemnation. Apparently the views of the opposition had been entertained by the administration we should now be in Mexico occupying its territory and its ports, and by means of a necessarily large military force, repressing disorder and maintaining a strong government of our own creation.

Apart, however, from the difficulties and the enormous cost in life and property of such an undertaking, such a policy of war and conquest is at complete variance with the principles and ideals of our constitutional government. They require us to admit that Mexico is entitled to govern herself; that her people, like the other peoples of South and Central America, are entitled to go through all the processes and experiences necessary for their education and intelligent participation in free government; while the proper role of the United States is to abstain from interference itself, to permit no interference from any other quarter, and to insure the solidarity of the two Americas by securing for our purposes and policies the approbation and support of the Latin-American countries.

On these principles the Mexican policy of the administration has been founded. Its claim that it has been correct and just and in the interest of both countries, notwithstanding possible mistakes as respects particular measures, cannot be reasonably controverted.

The second great aim and purpose of the administration's foreign policy, to wit, the preservation of international law as something alive and vital, as something no one nation is competent to change or abolish, and something essential to human progress and civilization, has been thoroughly carried out.

The only weapon of a completely unarmed and pacific people, it is no wonder that worshippers of Kultur and of the doctrine of force have got very weary of our persistent brandishing of the weapon in their faces—our constant insistence upon international law as establishing the sanctity of treaties, the rights of neutrals, the freedom of the seas, and the duty of belligerents to wage war in accordance with rules designed to prevent wanton cruelty and needless and senseless brutality.

At the very outset of the war, and immediately following the invasion of Belgium and the infliction of German frightfulness upon a helpless people, it was declared in many influential quarters that international law had got its coup de grace, and no longer existed. The United States at once controverted that view, and has ever since controverted it. It has consistently and formally asserted that the principles and rules of international law, as established by the concurrent action of civilized states and existing when the present war broke out, continue to be binding upon all the belligerents, and that violations of them constitute acts

of unfriendliness and hostility toward whoever suffers by them. In thus steadily bearing aloft the banner of international law as the standard under which all civilized peoples must eventually gather, the United States has rendered an estimable service to belligerents and neutrals and to all mankind. It has forced upon the attention of the world the truth that the progress of the race depends upon the supremacy of law. Its attitude is now leading all civilized countries to be considering how, on the close of the war, that supremacy may be re-established in principle and made good in practice by the application of such adequate physical force as may be necessary.

Finally in the conduct of our relations with the countries of South and Central America, the Administration has initiated a policy whose aim and purpose are well conceived and well adapted to modern conditions and requirements. America's dream of immunity from European aggression by reason of the broad Atlantic has been thoroughly dispelled. Not only is its surface the great highway for all the navies of the world; the navigability of its depths is proved, and renders hostile approach and attack by an invisible enemy entirely feasible. Nor is the United States longer the one great American power to which many smaller American powers necessarily look for their defense and security.

A number of the American republics have made giant strides in material prosperity and general civilization, and have a military strength sufficient for their own protection and for needed assistance to their weaker neighbors. Further the United States is no longer solely a North American power. By virtue of its ownership of the Panama Canal it is also an important South American power, with material and national interests to care for of the greatest consequence. The result is that our relations with South and Central America have become of great moment and need radical revision. The United States cannot reasonably hope or desire to make them part of the United States, peaceably or otherwise.

What it wants and should have from them is their cordial co-operation in the assertion and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its modern interpretation and development, and in all other matters which concern the interests of the two Americas.

The Wilson Administration made the first real forward movement in the direction of the required new policy when it instituted the celebrated "A. B. C." conference. Its salutary effect throughout South and Central America has been marked. The expediency, indeed the necessity, of adhering to the policy, not merely by words but by facts, cannot be doubted.

Its practical application may cause "perplexities" and even induce "mistakes," as is candidly admitted by the Administration in its account of its efforts to solve the problems of the present Mexican situation. Nevertheless, the soundness and importance of the new policy are obvious and require it to be enacted upon on all appropriate occasions.

It is undeniably true, to quote a recent English article on the subject, "that the whole question of Pan-American unity and Latin-American confidence in the United States is involved in the treatment of Mexico. The people of South and Central America are watching the progress of events with uneasiness and even alarm, for they have little faith in the altruism of nations." Continuity in the conduct of foreign relations is of course desirable in time of peace—in time of war it becomes practically indispensable. While the United States is not at war, it is in the great war not merely as a lavish contributor to the relief of its victims of whatever nationality, but also as a champion of neutral rights, whose rank as one of the greatest of world powers makes its claim and appeals of decided weight with every belligerent.

That the championship of neutral rights, as justified by international law, has been conducted with great ability and zeal by the present administration cannot fairly be questioned. What is only too likely to happen if as the result of the coming election the Presidential tiller passes into new hands? As the Supreme Court candidate necessarily cannot say what he would have done if in President Wilson's place, or what he will do if he succeeds him—as the only thing he is certain about is the wrongfulness of everything the present administration has done—his inducement to change the existing foreign policies of the country will be very great.

Will it be a change to suit Germany and the ultra-pacifists—designed, for example, to prevent the American sale and export of munitions and to keep American travelers off enemy merchant ships? Or will the change be to suit the militarists and the Hughes political combination, which would have the country get into some sort of fight without loss of time?

The Carranza government of Mexico is now recognized by the United States and all other powers interested. Will it be deemed necessary to antagonize the existing hopeful status by placing the United States on the side of some rival of Carranza?

It is plain that some such changes of foreign policy are the logical result of the Republican candidate's pre-election utterances, and may be required by the exigencies of the situation responsible for his candidacy. The American people can hardly fail to realize the danger and to refuse to put at risk the continuance of a foreign policy which, as a whole, must have their hearty approval, because clearly demanded by the country's true interests.

WORK ON MEXICAN NATIONAL THEATRE AGAIN UNDER WAY

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Work has been resumed on the beautiful National Theatre which has been in process of construction for many years. The contract for the stained glass dome which will surmount the structure has been let to a New York firm of jewelers and glass manufacturers.

CARRANZA GETS VENGEANCE FOR BROTHER'S LOSS

Santibanez, Who Killed First Chief's Kin, Shot at Zihuatlan.

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Confirmation has been received of the report of the death of Alfonso Santibanez, the slayer of General Jesus Carranza, brother of the First Chief. Santibanez was shot and killed by Aurelio Hernandez, a follower of Felix Diaz, at Zihuatlan, Oaxaca. Word later was received that Hernandez also had lost his life in a skirmish with Constitutional troops.

Santibanez, who had been a federal leader in 1914, in 1915 formed with his men a part of the command of General Jesus Carranza on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A brother of Santibanez in opposition to the government was captured in the north and was held for execution. Impelled by this fact and by personal ambitions, Santibanez suddenly seized Jesus Carranza and his staff, took them far into the mountains and held them for ransom. He demanded of General Venustiano Carranza that his brother's life be spared and his own ambitions gratified, threatening that if the First Chief did not comply Jesus Carranza's life would pay the forfeit.

The First Chief refused to comply declaring that it was impossible to grant the demands even to save his brother's life. He, however, made an effort to capture the bandits but was unsuccessful and Jesus Carranza was shot against a wall.

Sweet Irish Singer.

Eugene McEnelly, the sweet Irish tenor, heads the McEnelly orchestra known as the Singing McEnellys, which make its first visit of the season at the Colonial Ball Room in Fairfield avenue, next Monday evening. This orchestra is not new to Bridgeport and has attained a high degree of popularity. It is ever new, however, in its manner of introducing novelty into the music, in the way it plays all of the latest march and waltz songs, and the music rendered is such that hundreds of the young people of the city delight to dance to it. There will be a short concert followed by dancing until midnight. The admission is kept at the old popular figure, there will be a good time for all, and you are cordially invited to attend.—Adv.

After burning up several barrels of waste paper that have collected during the summer, the household proceeds to complain because the newspapers on account of shortage of stock are compelled to use such poor material.

NINE MILLIONS OF CHINESE IN FOREIGN LANDS

Greatest Success Attained In Siam, Where They Are Very Wealthy.

Peking, Sept. 29.—Nine million Chinese subjects are living outside of China territory according to a census just compiled by the ministry of commerce and agriculture. India has attracted more Chinese than any single country. The census shows that there are 1,900,000 Chinese in India, while Cochinchina ranks second with 1,740,000 Chinese. About the same number have settled in Siam, where they practically control important business and have become immensely wealthy. The census also shows that Chinese are living in Siberia, and the same number are in the Malacca Peninsula. Hongkong, an English colony shelters 300,000 Chinese and 200,000 are living in Canada and Mexico. The census estimates that 500,000 Chinese are residing in the United States and Europe, but estimates given as to the exact number in the United States.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS IN STATE NUMBER 17,000

Announcement was made this week that the membership in the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage crossed the 17,000 mark as a result of the publicity campaign inaugurated throughout the circuit of the various agricultural fairs now being held in the State, at each of which the association maintains a booth for the dissemination, through literature and the workers, of the doctrine and aims of the association. At all of the fairs it has been found that many of the women of the State had heard of the campaign for woman-suffrage, and although opposed to it themselves, they were ignorant that there existed a body organized to oppose it, and to set before the public the actual feelings of the women themselves toward "giving the vote." Many of the people who stopped at the booths took occasion to mention this fact to the workers and to ask questions which had to do with answers to the arguments put forward by the suffragists. In many cases this was followed by a request for a membership card in the association, so that the roster of the State branch of the National Association rose beyond the 17,000 mark last week and is now well on its way toward a membership of 18,000.

Frederick W. Ensign and his daughter of Saratoga Springs, were instantly killed by a Delaware & Hudson passenger train at the North Broadway crossing in Saratoga, N. Y.

A Wonderful Assortment of New Fall Clothing Offered Tomorrow at Caesar Misch Special Prices

We've crowded this daylight store with a splendid stock of brand new and very fashionable clothing for men, women and children. Nowhere else in town will you find so many and so astonishing values. We have every popular style in all the favored fabrics worn this season. Look these handsome values over to-morrow. All are specially priced and any may be purchased with no deposit down, only \$1 a week.



Women's Fall SERGE SUITS
A beautiful showing of all wool serge suits in belted coat models and new fur trimmed collar, in navy, black, brown and green. **\$11.95**
GABARDINE AND POPLIN SUITS
Smart new all wool gabardines and poplin suits, belted and plain tailored models with new large collar. Full flare skirt. Choice **\$16.95** of all new colors. \$22.50 value

Velour Coats
Full flare models with fur fabric collar and cuffs, also harem coats, mixtures. Value \$18.75, price **\$13.95**
Trimmed Hats
Specially priced new trimmed hats for women and misses in all the latest models. **\$1.98** up from
Serge Skirts
Black and navy belted all wool models that are genuine worth at \$4.50, now **\$2.98** priced but

Serge Dresses
Dainty all wool models in every new color, including new wool embroidered models. Specially priced, **\$6.95 to \$24.95**
Petticoats
Charming new all silk petticoats in latest colors. Real \$3.50 value for **\$1.98**
Voile Waists
For fall wear, with long sleeves. Lace and embroidered **98c** models, \$1.50 value

SCHOOL DRESSES
New fall styles in popular materials, very reasonably priced now at **98c and \$1.98**

Girls' Trimmed Hats
All fall models, and \$1 value, for **79c**

Girls' Sweaters
Warm, comfortable and serviceable, specially priced.

Comfortables and Blankets
New stocks now special up from **\$1.48**

HOUSE DRESSES
New gingham in stripes and checks. **\$2.50** value **98c**

Men's and Young Men's New Fall Suits
To-morrow will offer you an exceptional chance to buy a fine fall suit of fancy mixture, blue or black, fabrics at these very economical prices:
\$15 value \$18.75 value \$20 & \$22.50 value \$25 value \$27.50 & \$30 value \$9.50 \$12.75 \$16.75 \$19.75 \$23.75
Newest models in mixtures, also new silk faced **\$9.50** coats. Specially priced, up from

Shirts
\$1.50 value new negligees, special **95c**
Neckwear
50c quality new silks and knits **35c**
Fall Hats
Latest soft and derby models, \$2 value **\$1.45**
Sweaters
All colors and all wool, special up from **\$1.99**

Union Suits
\$1.50 value, Chalmers', special now **98c**
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Good two piece garments, special at **49c**

BOYS' SUITS FOR SCHOOL
Well made and sturdy new mixtures for school wear, good \$4.50 value, priced now **\$2.98**

Sweaters
Good, warm sweaters for boys in all wanted colors, 75c **59c** value

Shoes
for boys' and girls at special prices.

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for boys, large line of newest styles.

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Genuine diamond ring, full cut diamond with sold gold mounting, fine **\$6.75** value, for

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